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the production of salt were aided, telegraph, telephones, and roads were undertaken. Opium and camphor were made government monopolies, the use of the former being greatly restricted. The legal systems, especially the land laws, were remodeled, steamship lines were subsidized, schools started, and, perhaps as important as any other feature, an excellent system of sanitation was established which made the towns formerly hotbeds of tropical diseases bear favorable comparison with any of the cities located in similar climatic conditions. Notwithstanding the great expense attendant upon these improvements, the economic resources of the island have recovered so rapidly that Japan is no longer forced to contribute to the maintenance of the colony.

The latter portion of the book contains numerous valuable statistical tables relating to the resources, population and trade of the islands, an extensive bibliography and a good map. The illustrations are clear and well chosen.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Washington, B. T. Frederick Douglass. Pp. 365. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1907.

Mr. Washington is already familiar to the American public, not only as one of the greatest educators and constructive statesmen of our times, but also as one of our most popular authors. This time he appears in the rôle of biographer of Frederick Douglass, perhaps the most remarkable personage of the negro race of the last century.

After a hasty and necessarily limited narrative of the early life of Douglass we are ushered in upon his public career, which began in 1838, soon after his escape from slavery, at the age of twenty-one.

Douglass, having been born a slave, and having suffered all the horrors of the system, was the one man for whom the abolitionists looked, and as a "human argument" he was always convincing, whether in Europe or America. Not only the strong sympathy and earnest zeal of Mr. Douglass are depicted, but most strikingly, his broad grasp of the whole situation, and his general good judgment. He was the last great abolitionist to stay by John Brown; the leader and inspirer of the free people of color in the North; a director, and his home in Rochester, N. Y., a chief center of the underground railway, and a chief advocate of the necessity for negro soldiers in the Union army. It is significant that Mr. Washington, himself the uncompromising advocate of industrial education, should pay tribute to Douglass who advocated the same training years before the birth of Mr. Washington.

The book is exceedingly clear and simple in its style. Quotations, especially from Mr. Douglass' own writings, are used in abundance. One might wish that Mr. Washington, bringing his own wide experience with the problems bequeathed to him and his by those of Douglass' day, might have passed more decisive judgment upon some of the actions of his subject. But the author appears not as a hero worshiper or a critical judge.

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